

# High School Content Expectations



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

- Writing, Speaking, and Representing
- Reading, Listening, and Viewing
- Literature and Culture
- Language

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# Welcome to Michigan's High School English Language Arts Content Standards and Expectations

## Why Develop Content Standards and Expectations for High School?

In 2004, the Michigan Department of Education embraced the challenge to initiate a “high school redesign” project. Since then, the national call to create more rigorous learning for high school students; the Cherry Commission Report highlighting several goals for Michigan, including the development of high school content expectations that reflect both a rigorous and a relevant curricular focus; and the implementation of the Michigan Merit Exam, which must be based on rigorous high school learning standards; have led the Michigan Department of Education’s Office of School Improvement to spearhead the development of high school content expectations for English Language Arts and Mathematics. Each content area work group was chaired by a nationally known scholar in the respective field. In each area, a small work group of academicians has conducted a scholarly review and has identified content standards and expectations.

## An Overview

The expectations contained in this document reflect best practices and current research in the teaching and learning of English language and literature. They build from the *Michigan English Language Arts Curriculum Framework Standards and Benchmarks* (1996), the *Career and Employability Skills Content Standards and Benchmarks* (2001), and extend the *Michigan K-8 English Language Arts Grade Level Content Expectations* (2004) as appropriate for grades 9-12.

The standards and expectations are closely aligned with national standards as described in College Board’s *Standards for College Success* (2005), ACT’s *Standards for Transition*®, American Diploma Project’s *Ready or Not: Creating a High School Diploma That Counts* (2004), NCTE/IRA Standards for the English Language Arts (1996), the National Communication Association Guiding Principles for Speaking and Listening (1996), and the National Assessment Governing Board’s *Reading Framework for the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress* (NAEP, 2005).

## Understanding the Organizational Structure

The expectations in this document are divided into four strands with multiple standards within each, as shown below. The skills and content addressed in these standards will, in practice, be woven together into a coherent, integrated English Language Arts curriculum. While the standards are comprehensive, they are not meant to be used as a proportional guide to curriculum development. For example, students and teachers are not expected to spend equal time on each strand or standard. Writing, reading, speaking, listening, viewing, and representing are recursive and reinforcing processes; students learn by engaging in and reflecting on these processes at increasingly complex levels over time. Beyond the English language arts curriculum, students use the English language arts processes to support their learning in all content areas.

STRAND 1 Writing, Speaking, and Representing	STRAND 2 Reading, Listening, and Viewing	STRAND 3 Literature and Culture	STRAND 4 Language
<b>STANDARDS</b> (and number of expectations in each standard)			
<b>1.1: Writing Process</b> (6) <b>1.2: Personal Growth</b> (4) <b>1.3: Audience and Purpose</b> (9) <b>1.4: Inquiry and Research</b> (7) <b>1.5: Finished Products</b> (5)	<b>2.1: Strategy Development</b> (12) <b>2.2: Meaning Beyond the Literal Level</b> (3) <b>2.3: Independent Reading</b> (8)	<b>3.1: Close Literary Reading</b> (9) <b>3.2: Reading and Response</b> <i>(varied genres and time periods)</i> (5) <b>3.3: Text Analysis</b> (6) <b>3.4: Mass Media</b> (4)	<b>4.1: Effective Use of the English Language</b> (5) <b>4.2: Language Variety</b> (5)

## Curriculum and Assessment

This document is intended to support conversations at the school and district level that result in rigorous and relevant curriculum that incorporates these content standards. These standards should be addressed recursively and with increasing complexity throughout the high school language arts curriculum.

***As stakeholders (e.g., teachers, administrators, school board members, parents, community members, students, local legislative representatives) work with these standards, they should consider the following questions:***

- How are these content standards and expectations reflected in our curriculum and instruction already?
- Where do we need to strengthen our curriculum and instruction to more fully realize the intent of these standards and expectations?
- What opportunities do these standards and expectations present to develop new and strengthen existing curriculum, leading to instructional excellence?
- How do we implement these standards and expectations taking into account what we know about our students, school, and community?
- How will we assess the effectiveness with which our students and schools are meeting these standards and content expectations?
- How can we use school-based assessments (e.g., student portfolios, school-based writing assessments, teacher or classroom research, district-level assessments) to make data-driven decisions about teaching and learning?

Through conversations about questions such as these, and building upon the multitude of existing strengths in our current high schools, voices of all stakeholders will participate in the important and continuing process of shaping instructional excellence in Michigan schools and preparing students in Michigan schools for college and the workplace.

## English Language Arts\*

The English language arts are the vehicles of communication by which we live, work, share, and build ideas and understandings of the present, reflect on the past, and imagine the future. Through the English language arts, we learn to appreciate, integrate, and apply what is learned for real purposes in our homes, schools, communities, and workplaces.

The English language arts encompass process and content – how people communicate as well as what they communicate. Process includes skills and strategies used in listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing, and visually representing. Content includes the ideas, themes, issues, problems, and conflicts found in classical and contemporary literature and other texts, such as technical manuals, periodicals, speeches, and videos. Ideas, experiences, and cultural perspectives we discover in texts help us shape our vision of the world. The insights we gain enable us to understand our cultural, linguistic, and literary heritages.

The ultimate goal for all English language arts learners is personal, social, occupational, and civic literacy. Literacy goes beyond the ability to read and write at basic levels. Literate individuals understand the different functions of English language arts for personal, social, and political purposes (e.g., for personal enjoyment and interest; for communicating with and understanding others; for accomplishing goals, understanding others' perspectives, shaping opinions and attitudes, and controlling behaviors).

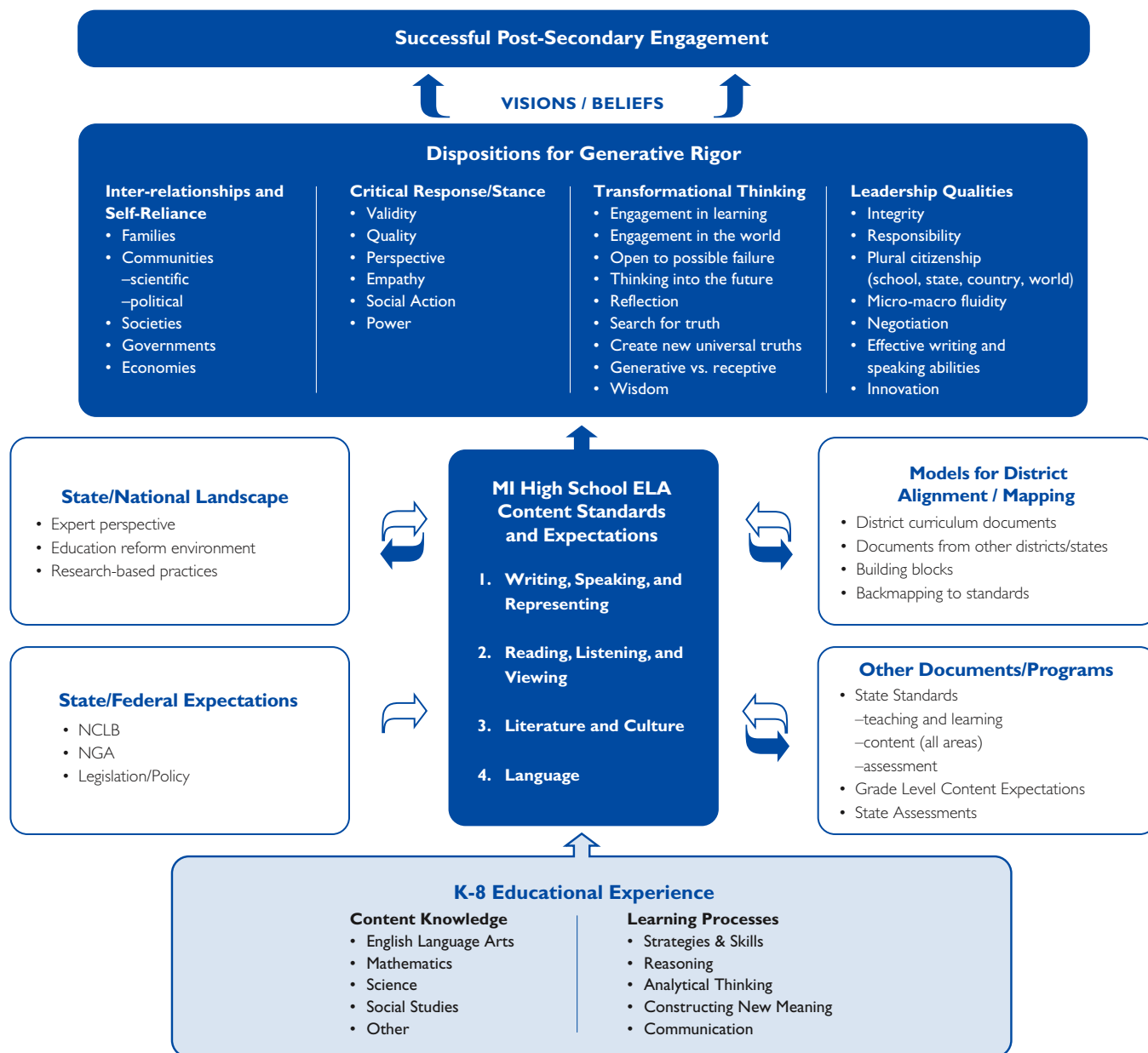
***As a contributing citizen, a literate individual:***

- communicates skillfully and effectively through printed, visual, auditory, and technological media in the home, school, community and workplace;
- thinks analytically and creatively about important themes, concepts, and ideas;
- uses the English language arts to identify and solve problems;
- uses the English language arts to understand and appreciate the commonalities and differences within social, cultural, and linguistic communities;
- understands and appreciates the aesthetic elements of oral, visual, and written texts;
- uses the English language arts to develop insights about human experiences;
- uses the English language arts to develop the characteristics of lifelong learners and workers, such as curiosity, patience, flexibility, and reflection; and,
- connects all knowledge from all curriculum areas to enhance understanding of the world.

*\*Adapted from Michigan Curriculum Framework 1996*

## Preparing Students for Successful Post-Secondary Engagement

As we use these standards and expectations to develop rigorous and relevant units of instruction, powerful and engaging learning activities, and challenging high school curricula, it is critical to keep in mind that content knowledge alone will not provide adequate preparation for success in entry-level university courses or entry-level positions in today's workforce. Students must be able to apply knowledge in new situations, to solve problems by generating new ideas, to make connections between what they read and hear in class and the world around them and to the future, and to develop leadership qualities while still in high school. As educators, we must model for and develop in students the cognitive skills, habits of mind, or dispositions that will result in generative rigor and successful post-secondary engagement.



## STRAND I: WRITING, SPEAKING, AND REPRESENTING

*Writing and speaking involve a complex process of inquiry and the discovery of meaning. Through writing, speaking, and visually representing, students understand themselves, communicate with others, advance personal and professional goals, and participate in a democratic society. Effective communication requires an understanding of purpose and audience, and reflects well-developed ideas using appropriate conventions of genre, content, form, style, voice, and mechanics.*

### **STANDARD 1.1 *Understand and practice writing as a recursive process.***

- CE 1.1.1 Demonstrate flexibility in using independent and collaborative strategies for planning, drafting, revising, and editing complex texts.
- CE 1.1.2 Know and use a variety of prewriting strategies to generate, focus, and organize ideas (e.g., free writing, clustering/mapping, talking with others, brainstorming, outlining, graphic organizers, taking notes, summarizing, paraphrasing).
- CE 1.1.3 Select and use language that is appropriate (e.g., formal, informal, literary, or technical) for the purpose, audience, and context of the text, speech, or representation (e.g., letter to editor, proposal, poem, or digital story).
- CE 1.1.4 Compose drafts that convey an impression, express an opinion, raise a question, argue a position, explore a topic, tell a story, or serve another purpose, while simultaneously considering the restraints and possibilities (e.g., structure, language, use of conventions) of the selected form or genre.
- CE 1.1.5 Use a staged process for revising drafts to more fully and/or precisely convey meaning—drawing on response from others, self-reflection, and reading one’s own work with the eye of a reader; then focusing on developing the text, deleting and/or rearranging ideas; then addressing potential readers’ questions, and assessing the effectiveness of style, tone, and voice.
- CE 1.1.6 Edit for style, tone, word choice, and sentence variety; then proofread to check sentence structure, mechanics (spelling, punctuation, capitalization), layout, and font; and prepare selected pieces for publication.

### **STANDARD 1.2 *Use writing, speaking, and visually representing for personal growth and understanding.***

- CE 1.2.1 Write, speak, and visually represent to understand and discover complex ideas.
- CE 1.2.2 Write, speak, and visually represent to develop self-awareness and insight (e.g., journal writing, portfolio self-assessment).
- CE 1.2.3 Write, speak, and visually represent to express personal experience and perspective (e.g., diary, personal narrative, poetry, imaginative writing).
- CE 1.2.4 Accumulate pieces of own or others’ written work to assess personal strengths and weaknesses as a writer and to respond to the work of others (e.g., noticing well-crafted sentences, precision of language).

### **STANDARD 1.3 *Communicate in speech, writing, and multimedia using content, form, voice, and style appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., to reflect, persuade, inform, analyze, entertain, inspire).***

- CE 1.3.1 Identify and assess audience expectations and needs, consider the rhetorical effects of style, form, and content based on that assessment, and adapt communication strategies appropriately and effectively.
- CE 1.3.2 Use the formal, stylistic, content, and mechanical conventions of a variety of genres in speaking, writing, and multimedia presentations.
- CE 1.3.3 Give and follow spoken or written directions to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems.



- CE 1.3.4 Participate collaboratively and productively in response groups, work teams, discussion groups, and committees—posing relevant questions, building on the ideas of others, defining individual roles and responsibilities, acknowledging ideas and contributions of others, and offering dissent courteously.
- CE 1.3.5 Compose written and spoken essays that demonstrate logical thinking and the development of ideas for academic, creative, and personal purposes, and that convey the author’s message using an engaging introduction (with a clear thesis as appropriate), well-constructed paragraphs, transition sentences, and powerful conclusion.
- CE 1.3.6 Develop and extend a thesis, argument, or exploration of a topic by analyzing differing perspectives and employing a structure that effectively conveys the ideas in the writing (e.g. resolve inconsistencies in logic; use a range of strategies to persuade, clarify and defend a position with precise and relevant evidence; anticipate and address concerns and counterclaims; provide a clear and effective conclusion).
- CE 1.3.7 Compose written, spoken, and/or multimedia compositions in a range of genres (e.g., personal narrative, fiction, biography, essay, poem, drama, autobiography, and creative nonfiction); that serve a variety of purposes (e.g., expressive, informative, creative, and persuasive); and that use a variety of organizational patterns (e.g., comparison/contrast, definition, or cause and effect).
- CE 1.3.8 Use speaking, writing, and visually representing to appeal to audiences of different social, economic, and cultural backgrounds and experiences (e.g., include explanations and definitions according to the audience’s background, age, or knowledge of the topic; adjust formality of style; consider interests of potential readers).
- CE 1.3.9 Evaluate own and others’ effectiveness in group discussions and formal presentations (e.g., considering accuracy, relevance, clarity, and delivery; types of arguments used; and relationships among purpose, audience, and content).

**STANDARD 1.4 *Develop and use the tools and practices of inquiry and research—generating, exploring, and refining important questions; creating an hypothesis or thesis; gathering and studying evidence; drawing conclusions; and composing a report.***

- CE 1.4.1 Identify, explore, and refine topics and questions appropriate for research.
- CE 1.4.2 Select, evaluate, and use primary and secondary (print and electronic) resources and develop a system for gathering, organizing, paraphrasing, and summarizing information.
- CE 1.4.3 Develop and refine a position, claim, thesis, or hypothesis that will be explored and supported by analyzing different perspectives, resolving inconsistencies, and writing about those differences in a structure appropriate for the audience (e.g., argumentative essay that addresses inconsistencies in logic and develops a single thesis; exploratory essay that explores differences and similarities and raises additional questions).
- CE 1.4.4 Interpret, synthesize, and evaluate information/findings (e.g., fact and opinion, comprehensiveness of the evidence, bias, varied perspectives, motives and credibility of the author, date of publication) to draw conclusions and implications.
- CE 1.4.5 Develop organizational structures appropriate to the purpose and message.
- CE 1.4.6 Use appropriate conventions of textual citation in different contexts (e.g., different academic disciplines and workplace writing situations).
- CE 1.4.7 Recognize the role of research as a contribution to collective knowledge building, selecting an appropriate method or genre through which research findings will be shared with awareness of the needs of the prospective audience. (e.g., presentations, online sharing, written products such as a research report, a multi-genre report, I-Search, literary analysis, news article).

## STRAND I: WRITING, SPEAKING, AND REPRESENTING (CONT.)

**STANDARD 1.5** *Produce a variety of written, spoken, multigenre, and multimedia works, making conscious choices about language, form, style, and/or visual representation for each work (e.g., proposals, academic and literary essays, fiction and creative nonfiction stories, manifestos, advertisements, poetry, dramatic performances, prepared speeches, group performances, digital stories, and poetry slams).*

- CE 1.5.1** Use writing, speaking, and visually representing to develop powerful creative and critical messages.
- CE 1.5.2** Prepare spoken and multimedia presentations that effectively address audiences by careful use of voice, pacing, gestures, eye contact, visual aids, audio and video technology.
- CE 1.5.3** Select format and tone based on the desired effect and audience, using effective written and spoken language, sound, and/or visual representations (e.g., focus, transitions, evidence to support judgments, skillful use of rhetorical devices, and a coherent conclusion).
- CE 1.5.4** Use technology tools to produce polished written and multimedia work (e.g., word processing features and software for presentation, publishing, and multimedia works).
- CE 1.5.5** Respond to and use feedback to strengthen written and multimedia presentations (e.g., clarify and defend ideas, expand on a topic, use logical arguments, modify organization, evaluate effectiveness, set goals for future presentations).



## STRAND 2: READING, LISTENING, AND VIEWING

*In constructing meaning while reading, listening, or viewing, students draw upon prior knowledge and engage complex skills and strategies of comprehension and interpretation. They develop skill, confidence, and independence in understanding narrative and expository texts, including aural, visual, and multimodal works. Students synthesize information through reading, listening, and viewing, and generate new thinking.*

### **STANDARD 2.1** *Develop critical reading, listening, and viewing strategies.*

- CE 2.1.1** Use a variety of pre-reading and previewing strategies (e.g., acknowledge own prior knowledge, make connections, generate questions, make predictions, scan a text for a particular purpose or audience, analyze text structure and features) to make conscious choices about how to approach the reading based on purpose, genre, level of difficulty, text demands, and features.
- CE 2.1.2** Make supported inferences and draw conclusions based on informational and multimedia features (e.g., prefaces, appendices, marginal notes, illustrations, charts, bibliographies, captions, and visual and aural special effects, author's pages, footnotes, diagrams, tables, charts, maps, timelines, graphs) and explain how authors and speakers use them to enhance understanding, convey meaning, and inspire audiences.
- CE 2.1.3** Understand unfamiliar words, specialized vocabulary, figurative language, idiomatic expressions, and technical meanings of terms through context clues, word roots and affixes, and the use of resource materials such as print and electronic dictionaries.
- CE 2.1.4** Identify and evaluate the primary focus, logic, style, and structure of a text or speech and the ways in which these elements support or confound meaning or purpose.
- CE 2.1.5** Understand a variety of organizational patterns (e.g., compare/contrast, cause/effect, problem/solution, fact/opinion, theory/evidence).
- CE 2.1.6** Recognize and use the defining characteristics of informational texts, speeches, and multimedia presentations (e.g., documentaries and research presentations) and elements of expository texts (e.g., thesis, supporting ideas, and statistical evidence) to convey ideas.
- CE 2.1.7** Demonstrate understanding of written, spoken, or visually represented information by restating, paraphrasing, summarizing, critiquing, or composing a personal response.
- CE 2.1.8** Recognize the conventions of visual and multimedia presentations (e.g., lighting, camera angle, special effects, color, and soundtrack) and how they carry or influence messages.
- CE 2.1.9** Examine the intersections and distinctions between visual (media images, painting, film, and graphic arts) and verbal communication.
- CE 2.1.10** Listen to and view speeches, presentations, and multimedia works to identify and respond to key ideas, significant details, fact and opinion, and propaganda.
- CE 2.1.11** Demonstrate appropriate social skills of audience, group discussion, or work team behavior by listening attentively and with civility to the ideas of others, gaining the floor in respectful ways, posing appropriate questions, and tolerating ambiguity and lack of consensus.
- CE 2.1.12** Use a variety of strategies to enhance listening comprehension (e.g., monitor message for clarity and understanding, ask relevant questions, provide verbal and nonverbal feedback, note cues such as change of pace or emphasis that indicate a new point is about to be made; and use an abbreviation system to organize essential information).

## STRAND 2: READING, LISTENING, AND VIEWING (CONT.)

### **STANDARD 2.2** *Use a variety of reading, listening, and viewing strategies to construct meaning beyond the literal level (e.g., drawing inferences; confirming and correcting; making comparisons, connections, and generalizations; and drawing conclusions).*

- CE 2.2.1 Recognize literary and persuasive strategies as ways in which communication can be influenced through imagery, irony, satire, parody, propaganda, overstatement/understatement, omission, and multiple points of view.
- CE 2.2.2 Examine the ways in which prior knowledge affects the understanding of written, spoken, or multimedia text.
- CE 2.2.3 Interpret the meaning of written, spoken, and visual texts drawing on different cultural, theoretical, and critical perspectives.

### **STANDARD 2.3** *Develop as a reader, listener, and viewer for personal, social, and political purposes, through independent and collaborative reading.*

- CE 2.3.1 Read, listen to, and view for multiple purposes such as learning complex procedures, making workplace decisions, or pursuing in-depth studies.
- CE 2.3.2 Read, view, and/or listen independently to a variety of fiction, nonfiction, and multimedia genres based on student interest and curiosity.
- CE 2.3.3 Critically read and interpret instructions for a variety of tasks (e.g., using software, completing college and job applications).
- CE 2.3.4 Critically interpret research-related documents (e.g., historical and government documents, newspapers, and subject-specific books).
- CE 2.3.5 Engage in self-assessment as a reader, listener, and viewer, monitoring comprehension and using a variety of strategies to overcome difficulties when constructing and conveying meaning.
- CE 2.3.6 Reflect on personal understanding of reading, listening, and viewing; set personal learning goals; and take responsibility for personal growth.
- CE 2.3.7 Participate as an active member of a reading, listening, and viewing community (e.g., collaboratively selecting materials to read or events to view and enjoy.)
- CE 2.3.8 Develop and apply personal, shared, and academic criteria to evaluate others' oral, written, and visual texts.

## STRAND 3: LITERATURE AND CULTURE

*Students study and appreciate a rich and varied selection of classical and contemporary literary, cultural, and historical texts from American, British, and world traditions. They learn from the experiences, ideas, and emotions of others across the ages, applying their understanding to contemporary circumstances.*

### **STANDARD 3.1** *Develop the skills of close and contextual literary reading.*

- CE 3.1.1 Demonstrate an understanding of literary language (e.g., imagery, allusions, symbolism, metaphor).
- CE 3.1.2 Demonstrate an understanding of literary characterization, character development, the function of major and minor characters, motives and causes for action, and moral dilemmas that characters encounter.
- CE 3.1.3 Demonstrate an understanding of a variety of plot structures (e.g., story within a story, rising action, foreshadowing, flash backs) and analyze use of complex elements of plot in specific literary works (e.g., sequence, cause-and-effect relationships, conflicts, resolutions).
- CE 3.1.4 Analyze characteristics of works and authors (e.g., voice, mood, time sequence, author vs. narrator, stated vs. implied author, intended audience and purpose, irony, parody, satire, propaganda, use of archetypes and symbols) and identify basic beliefs, perspectives, and philosophical assumptions underlying an author's work.
- CE 3.1.5 Examine the connections between literary works, themes, and personal experiences.
- CE 3.1.6 Analyze and evaluate the portrayal of various groups, societies, and cultures in literature and other texts.
- CE 3.1.7 Demonstrate an understanding of historical, political, cultural, and philosophical themes and questions raised by literary works.
- CE 3.1.8 Analyze how the tensions among characters, communities, themes, and issues in literature and other texts reflect human experience.
- CE 3.1.9 Demonstrate an understanding of the connections between literary works, themes, and historical and contemporary contexts.

### **STANDARD 3.2** *Read and respond to classic and contemporary fiction and literary non-fiction from a variety of literary genres representing many time periods and authors (e.g., myth, epic, folklore, drama, poetry, autobiography, novels, short stories, philosophical pieces, science fiction, fantasy, young adult literature, creative non-fiction, hypertext fiction).*

- CE 3.2.1 Recognize a variety of literary genres and forms (e.g., poetry, drama, novels, short stories, autobiographies, biographies, multi-genre, satire, parody, allegory) and demonstrate an understanding of the way in which genre and form influence meaning.
- CE 3.2.2 Identify different types of poetry (e.g., epic, lyric, sonnets, free verse) and explain how specific features (e.g., figurative language, imagery, rhythm, alliteration, etc.) influence meaning.
- CE 3.2.3 Identify how elements of dramatic literature (e.g., dramatic irony, soliloquy, stage direction, and dialogue) illuminate the meaning of the text.
- CE 3.2.4 Respond by participating actively and appropriately in small and large group discussions about literature (e.g., posing questions, listening to others, contributing ideas, reflecting on and revising initial responses).
- CE 3.2.5 Respond to literature in a variety of ways (e.g., dramatic interpretation, reader's theatre, literature circles, illustration, writing in a character's voice, engaging in social action, writing an analytic essay) providing examples of how texts affect their lives, connect them with the contemporary world, and transmit across time.

## STRAND 3: LITERATURE AND CULTURE (CONT.)

### **STANDARD 3.3** *Use knowledge of literary history, traditions, and theory to analyze the meaning of texts.*

- CE 3.3.1 Explore the relationships among individual works, authors, and literary movements in English and American literature (e.g., Romanticism, Puritanism, the Harlem Renaissance, Postcolonial), and consider the historical, cultural, and societal contexts in which works were produced.
- CE 3.3.2 Analyze classic and contemporary works of literature (American, British, world) representing a variety of genres and traditions to determine their significance in their own time period as well as how they may be relevant to contemporary society.
- CE 3.3.3 Draw on a variety of critical perspectives to analyze works of literature (e.g., religious, biographical, feminist, multicultural, political).
- CE 3.3.4 Demonstrate knowledge of American minority literature and the contributions of minority writers.
- CE 3.3.5 Demonstrate familiarity with world literature, including authors beyond American and British literary traditions.
- CE 3.3.6 Critically examine standards of literary judgment (e.g., aesthetic value, quality of writing, literary merit, social significance) and questions regarding the inclusion and/or exclusion of literary works in the curriculum (e.g., canon formation, “classic” vs. “popular” texts, traditional vs. non-traditional literature, the place of literature by women and/or minority writers).

### **STANDARD 3.4** *Examine mass media, film, series fiction, and other texts from popular culture.*

- CE 3.4.1 Use methods of close and contextualized reading and viewing to examine, interpret, and evaluate visual media and works from popular culture.
- CE 3.4.2 Understand that media and popular texts are produced within a social context and have economic, political, social, and aesthetic purposes.
- CE 3.4.3 Understand the ways people use media in their personal and public lives.
- CE 3.4.4 Understand the complex relationships among audiences and media content (e.g., use media to communicate to specific audiences; understand the commercial nature of media and the influence of advertising).

## STRAND 4: LANGUAGE

*Language is an evolving tool with powerful personal, cultural, economic, and political implications. Knowledge of the structures of language (e.g., the history, meaning, and use of words; varying sentence structures and patterns of language; the conventions of standard English) is essential for the effective use of language for varying purposes (e.g., the development of a rich vocabulary, sentence structures for different rhetorical purposes, appropriate speech patterns for different social contexts). Understanding the political implications of language use is also critical for fostering a democratic society in which all voices are valued.*

### **STANDARD 4.1** *Understand and use the English language effectively in a variety of contexts and settings.*

- CE 4.1.1** Use sentence structures and vocabulary effectively within different modes (oral and written, formal and informal), and for various rhetorical purposes.
- CE 4.1.2** Use resources to determine word meanings, pronunciations, and word etymologies (e.g., context, print and electronic dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, and others).
- CE 4.1.3** Control standard English structures in a variety of contexts (e.g., formal speaking contexts, formal and academic writing, public writing) that demonstrate the craft and precision of language.
- CE 4.1.4** Use a range of linguistic applications and styles for accomplishing different rhetorical purposes (e.g., persuading others to change opinions, conducting business transactions, speaking in a public forum, discussing issues informally with peers).
- CE 4.1.5** Demonstrates use of grammatical and mechanical conventions in written texts, including parts of speech, sentence structure and variety, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.

### **STANDARD 4.2** *Understand how language variety reflects and shapes experience.*

- CE 4.2.1** Understand how languages and dialects are used to communicate effectively in different roles and among speakers of different speech communities (e.g., ethnic communities, social groups, professional organizations).
- CE 4.2.2** Understand the implications and potential consequences of language use (e.g., appropriate professional speech; sexist, racist, homophobic language).
- CE 4.2.3** Recognize and appreciate language variety, understand that all dialects are rule-governed, and respect the linguistic differences of other speech communities.
- CE 4.2.4** Understand the use and implications of language for controlling others and the detrimental effect of its use on targeted individuals or groups (e.g., propaganda, homophobic language, racial, ethnic, or gender epithets).
- CE 4.2.5** Recognize language bias in one's community, school, textbooks, the public press, and in one's own use of language.

## NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal blue lines spaced evenly across the page, typical of notebook or legal stationery. The lines are thin and light blue, set against a plain white background. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.







**Michigan Department of Education**

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